

APPENDIX A

Land and Resource Management Plan Direction

The tables below summarize direction found in the Forest Land and Resource Management Plans for the Inyo and Sierra National Forests specifically pertaining to wilderness. These tables display the most pertinent LRMP direction for management of the three wilderness areas in each of the two National Forest's. The tables are not all inclusive as there may be other direction in the LRMPs that indirectly affects the management of the wilderness areas. Direction is grouped into similar subject matter for comparison. Since each of the two LRMPs are different in detail and organization, direct comparisons are not always possible.

Table A.1. Current LRMP Direction

TOPIC	INYO	SIERRA
LRMP Goals	Classified wilderness is managed to protect and perpetuate the wilderness character of the area; to provide opportunities for primitive recreation; to maintain wildlife and fish, scenic, and watershed values; and to maintain or enhance the quality of wilderness experiences. (p.69)	Manage wilderness to meet recreational, scenic, educational, conservational and historic uses, as well as preserving wilderness character.
LRMP Monitoring & Evaluation	Measure changes and compare with limits of acceptable change and evaluate associated environmental effects.	
Commercial and/or Competitive Activities	Determine the current level of noncommercial and commercial backpacking and mountaineering use. Establish an appropriate level for these types of use.	
	Issue no new permits for pastures or stock packing services in the Ansel Adams, Hoover, John Muir, or Golden Trout Wildernesses. Allow for a transfer permit when ownership changes or permits are renewed if continued use is compatible with wilderness management objectives.	
	Apply trailhead entry quotas to both commercial and noncommercial users.	
	Limit commercial wilderness activities under permit to those that meet public needs and cannot be provided elsewhere.	
	Permit no competitive type events in wilderness.	Commercial and noncommercial competitive events and events established for fund-raising (such as runs, hikes, and trail rides) are incompatible with wilderness and are not permitted.

TOPIC	INYO	SIERRA
Carrying Capacity	Manage wilderness under the following guidelines: maintain a predominantly natural and natural-appearing environment, facilitate low frequencies of interaction between users, and exercise necessary controls primarily from outside the wilderness boundary. Any on-site controls should be subtle. (p. 97).	Provide opportunities for public use, enjoyment and understanding of wilderness.
	Limit party size and number of stock per party to a level that protects social and natural resource values. The level may vary within or between wildernesses.	Limit party size and number of stock per party to a level that protects social and natural resource values. The level may vary within or between wildernesses.
		Limit overnight visits to 14 days in each wilderness.
Quotas and Limitations	Establish capacity limits for each wilderness and implement entry limits on specific trailheads to regulate use when use exceeds capacity.	
	Establish the season during which entry limits will apply. The restricted use season may vary from one trailhead to another.	
	Re-direct or restrict use where necessary to restore impaired wilderness resources.	Restore impaired wilderness resources, managing or limiting use, as necessary.
	Apply trailhead entry quotas to both commercial and noncommercial users.	
	Apply quotas on the Pacific Crest Trail to only those travelers who begin their trip at a trailhead with quotas.	The Pacific Crest Trail Management Plan and Management Direction is incorporated into this Plan as part of the standards and guidelines.
Pack and Saddle Stock	Allow loose herding of pack and saddle stock only where trail conditions make it unsafe to tie stock together.	Prohibit loose herding of pack and saddle stock, except where area is signed.
		Prohibit picketing or tethering of stock in meadows or overnight tie-up within 100 feet of lakes, streams and or campsites.
	When loading or unloading, tie stock only to trees eight inches in diameter or larger.	
	Require that feed for recreation stock be packed into the wilderness under the following conditions: Before the grazing season; where feed is unavailable; or where grazing would damage natural resources.	

TOPIC	INYO	SIERRA
Campsites Campfires	Require that campsites be located one hundred feet or more from lakeshores, trails and streams where terrain permits, but in no case closer than twenty-five feet.	Locate campsites more than 100 feet from lake shores, streams and trails, terrain permitting.
	Construct no benches, tables or shelters.	Prohibit additional tables and benches and maintenance of existing ones.
	Prohibit wood fires in areas that are environmentally sensitive or where wood is scarce.	
Trails & Trailheads	Manage trail system as determined in the management plan for each wilderness. Maintain trails to assigned maintenance levels.	Construct a moderate amount of new trails annually. Complete trail rehabilitation by 2010, emphasizing resource protection, safety, and visitor dispersal.
	Consider the risk from landslide and seismic processes when locating new trails. Provide information on these risks to wilderness users.	
Signs	Mount signs to be unobtrusive and not detract from the surrounding natural environment. Sign only as needed for progressive travel. Do not sign features other than passes	Signs will be rustic and mounted on trees, rocks, or native wood posts. Other than passes, features will not be identified with signs. Signing and trailblazing will be done only as necessary to provide for progressive travel.
Bridges & Crossings	Use ford or stream crossings unless a bridge is needed for safety or route connection. Construct needed bridges using materials and methods that will best preserve wilderness values.	Trail bridges crossing a major drainage must be constructed of materials and methods that will create the least long and short-term impact.
Fire Management		Use natural fire management to maintain wilderness ecosystems.
Fire Suppression Tactics	Use the fire suppression strategies of confinement, containment, or control for management of unplanned natural fires. Control all unplanned human-caused fires.	Determine the role of fire in the wilderness ecosystem and evaluate the need for applying wilderness fire policy in the John Muir, Ansel Adams, Kaiser, Dinkey and Monarch Wildernesses. The evaluation will consider use of planned and unplanned ignitions and the options to use confine, contain, or control strategies for suppression of wildfire.
		Unplanned lightning-caused ignitions, which occur where fire spread is effectively checked by natural barriers and where expected fire effects will not adversely affect the attainment of wilderness management objectives, can be managed under prescribed fire conditions. If fires have to be suppressed, they will be suppressed using either or all of the control, confine, or contain strategies.

TOPIC	INYO	SIERRA
Fire Suppression Tactics (continued)	Obtain approval prior to emergency use of the following suppression activities: Regional Forester approval for tractor use and/or heliport construction; Forest Supervisor approval for heli-spot construction, retardant application other than short term or fugitive-dye, wheeled vehicles, generators, or chain saws (unless for direct suppression).	
Fire Mitigation	Apply low-impact suppression tactics such as reliance upon natural barriers unless more direct attack is needed to protect persons or adjacent property values. Favor the use of water over land disturbance. Favor cold trailing over hand-line construction.	
	Mitigate temporary fire camps, heli-spots, evidence of vehicles, and other disturbances created by emergency fire suppression activities.	
Prescribed Fire	Use prescribed fire (planned ignitions only) to reduce the risks and consequences of wildfire within wilderness or escaping from wilderness to an acceptable level.	Prescribed fire can be utilized to enhance wilderness values.
Information and Interpretation	Distribute publications to wilderness users that emphasize wilderness regulations, etiquette and health and safety considerations including fire safety.	
	Emphasize minimum impact camping techniques when interacting with wilderness users or developing informational handouts	
	Advocate and enforce the Pack-it-in, Pack-it-out program for trash.	Advocate and enforce the Pack-it-in, Pack-it-out program.
	Educate the public regarding <u>Giardia</u> .	
Wildlife	Protect the integrity of natural ecological processes by restoring those processes that have been altered by human activities.	
	Protect key habitat for Management Indicator Species by limiting or distributing use.	
	Manage mountain sheep habitat to maintain and/or enhance carrying capacity. Relocate existing or construct new recreation trails only in areas where the trails will not cause significant adverse effects upon the use by mountain sheep of their habitat. Identify and provide for this sensitivity in the appropriate wilderness management plan.	
	Licensed hunting is allowed.	

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Fisheries	Allow aerial fish stocking in wilderness if it avoids impacts on visitors and involves only lakes that were aerially stocked before the affected wilderness was legislatively designated. Licensed fishing is allowed.	
Threatened and Endangered Species	Protect sites of threatened, endangered, or sensitive plants and animals by restricting or re-directing use.	
Pest Management	Allow insect and disease infestations to run their natural courses except where it is necessary to prevent unacceptable damage to resources on adjacent lands or to prevent unnatural loss to the wilderness because of exotic pests.	Allow insect and disease infestations to run their natural courses, unless unacceptable loss will occur to wilderness resource, resources of adjacent lands, livestock or situations hazardous to human health and welfare.
Resource Protection	Emphasize the use of native materials when designing resource protection improvements.	Consider efficiency and aesthetics when proposing resource protection improvements made of materials not native to site or area.
Rangers	Emphasize the number of wilderness rangers during the restricted season in heavily used, popular areas to maximize personal contacts with wilderness users.	
		Locate wilderness ranger and trail crew camps at least 200 feet from maintained trails, public campsites, streams and lake shores.
Scientific Research	Allow plant collection and scientific research under permit on a case-by-case basis.	
Snow Survey	Allow snow survey cabins to remain in wilderness only if essential for the safety of surveyors. Remove snow survey cabins after the associated survey sites have been correlated with, and replaced by, sites outside wilderness. Make exceptions if a cabin is needed for the safe long-distance travel to a site that is still in use.	If essential for safety purposes, allow cabins associated with snow measurements sites to remain in wilderness until snow courses are correlated with and removed to sites outside wilderness.
	Where a demonstrated need is identified, allow automatic snow survey instrumentation and temporary seismic stations in wilderness with the condition that the facilities will be periodically evaluated for need. When the instruments are no longer needed, the facilities would be removed and the site restored to as near a natural condition as possible.	Remove snow survey sites when they can be correlated with sites outside the wilderness.

TOPIC	INYO	SIERRA
Watershed	Permit weather modification as long as effects on climate, wilderness use, seasons and other resources are acceptable.	Coordinate with other involved Federal and State agencies to monitor cloud seeding practices and their impact on wilderness.
	Incorporate the Forest Watershed Improvement Needs Plan while protecting wilderness values.	
Mechanized and Wheeled Devices	Prohibit wheeled mechanical devices including but not limited to bicycles, wagon, and cars except those needed for administrative purposes or for use by physically handicapped persons under special permit.	Wheeled mechanical devices used for transporting people (except handicapped), camping gear, or game are prohibited regardless of the method used to move the device.
Overflights	Notify the appropriate military authority of low-level flights over wilderness until flights cease. Coordinate with the Federal Aviation Administration to update wilderness boundaries on flight charts.	
	Require the removal of airplane wreckage by owner or insurance company	
Range	Administer the range grazing program as defined by Forest Service Manual 2323.2 (Wilderness) and Forest Service Manual 2200 (Range).	
	Allotment Management Plan (AMP'S) will consider recreational stock grazing.	
Air Quality	Monitor air quality on class one air sheds to detect degradation. Recommend abatement measures after Air Quality Related Values and indicators are determined.	
Heritage Resources	Protect significant cultural properties by limiting or distributing use.	
Energy	Allow no new energy developments.	
Roads	Allow no road construction.	
Lands	Attempt to acquire all private land inholdings.	
Overflights	Notify the appropriate military authority of low-level flights over wilderness until flights cease. Coordinate with the Federal Aviation Administration to update wilderness boundaries on flight charts.	
Claims and Mineral Entry	Determine the validity of existing mining claims when a plan of operations is submitted.	Eliminate invalid mining claims and unauthorized occupancy.
	Subject to valid existing rights, designated wilderness areas are withdrawn from further mineral entry.	Prohibit filings of new mineral claims in designated wilderness areas.
	Administer operating plans to protect wilderness values and grand-fathered valid existing rights.	Minimize impacts of all mining activity on the wilderness resource.

TOPIC	INYO	SIERRA
Claims and Mineral Entry <i>(continued)</i>		As a minimum, determine validity of all claims located in wilderness areas after Plans of Operations are submitted
	Allow no mineral leasing, including geothermal leasing, in designated wilderness.	
	Permit no sales or extraction of common variety minerals in designated wilderness.	
Firearms	Prohibit discharge of firearms except for emergencies, or the taking of wildlife as permitted under state game laws.	
Timber	Allow no timber harvesting	
Visual Resources	Meet the Preservation Visual Quality Objective (VQO)	
Wild and Scenic Rivers	Incorporate both wild and scenic river management direction and wilderness management where a designated river segment extends into wilderness.	
Planning	Develop management plans or amend existing plans to address wilderness designated by the California Wilderness Act of 1984 or any wilderness legislation enacted during the planning period. (p. 97)	

Table A.2. Existing LRMP Wilderness Direction & Relationship To Proposed Action/Amendment

LRMP DIRECTION	HOW APPLIES TO FORESTS	WILL THE PROPOSED ACTION CHANGE THIS MANAGEMENT DIRECTION?
Goals	One forest-wide goal specific to designated wildernesses; apply to all wildernesses	NO
Forest-wide Standards & Guidelines	All apply forest-wide; one specific to designated wildernesses; apply to all wildernesses	NO
Management Area Direction/ Prescriptions¹	Apply to all designated wildernesses; Sierra also has one management prescription (4.5.28) that applies to John Muir/ Ansel Adams/ Dinkey Lakes	Prescriptions applicable to designated wilderness areas <u>not</u> in the planning area will not be changed. Some of the prescriptions will be refined and amended for the three wilderness areas in the planning area.
Monitoring & Evaluation	Apply to all designated wildernesses	YES: Supplements existing Wilderness monitoring item(s) with new strategy.
Management Area Direction/ Prescriptions to John Muir Wilderness	YES- 1978 John Muir Wilderness Plan & Sierra Management Prescription 4.5.28	YES: 1979 plan would be replaced.
Management Area Direction/ Prescriptions to Ansel Adams Wilderness	YES- 1978 Minarets Wilderness Plan & Sierra Management Prescription 4.5.28	YES: 1979 plan would be replaced.
Management Area Direction/ Prescriptions to Dinkey Lakes Wilderness	YES- Sierra Management Prescription 4.5.28	Some prescriptions would be refined or amended.

¹ Management Area Prescriptions are handled slightly different between Forest LRMPs. The following helps describe the context for each Forest's management area prescriptions.

Inyo NF: Management Prescription #1 applies to all designated wildernesses (Ansel Adams, Hoover, Golden Trout, John Muir, South Sierra, Inyo Mountains, and Boundary Peak) within specified Management Areas. Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses are located within Management Areas 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 17. Management Areas also contain management area direction in addition to assigned management prescriptions. However, this management area direction does not contain more direction for designated wildernesses. It does identify wilderness recommendations (#2-Tioga Lake Further Planning Area and #15-Table Mountain Further Planning Area) adjacent to John Muir/Ansel Adams Wildernesses.

Sierra NF: Management Prescription 4.4.1 addresses all designated wildernesses (John Muir, Ansel Adams, Dinkey Lakes, Monarch, Kaiser). In addition, all management prescriptions are subject to additional site-specific direction and/or constraints shown on Resource Element Maps (maps and additional direction are considered part of the prescription for each management area). The Sierra has broken down management area prescriptions further than the Inyo NF. Besides providing management prescriptions (4.5.27) for all designated wildernesses, they have additional refined prescriptions (4.5.28) specific to John Muir/ Ansel Adams/Dinkey Lakes/ Monarch.